Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Results Food & Nutrition Security 2014

Dutch investment: €296 million

1 REDUCE MALNUTRITION

2 billion malnourished people worldwide

Dutch ambition is to reach **32 million** malnourished people of which **22 million** in Sub-Saharan Africa



2 PROMOTE SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE

500 million smallholder farms worldwide

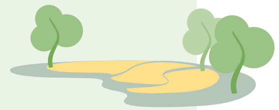
Dutch ambition is to reach **8 million** smallholder farms of which **5.5 million** in Sub-Saharan Africa

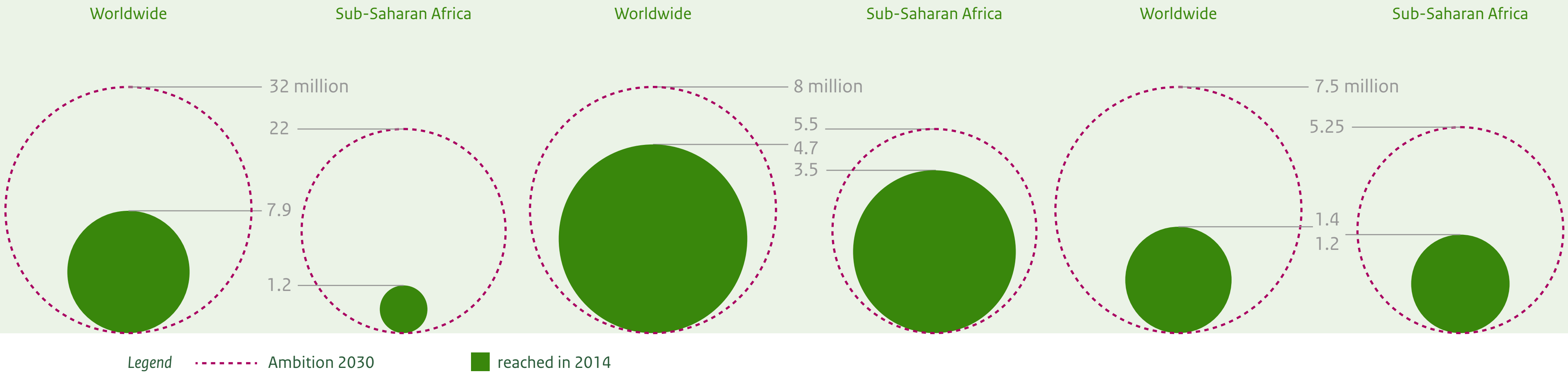


3 CREATE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

475 million hectares of smallholder-managed land worldwide

Dutch ambition is to reach **7.5 million hectares agricultural land** of which **5.25 million** in Sub-Saharan Africa





For example **Diversification of diets**

3,500 hectares of improved vegetable and fruit production in **Kenya**
9,000 kitchen gardens started in **Burundi** and **Rwanda**
Targeted vegetable producers in **Indonesia**

- **doubled** production
- earn **12%** more
- use **10%** less pesticides

In selected projects **Higher income for smallholders**

Burundi	**155,000 farmers**
Kenya	**110,000**
Uganda	**100,000**
Ghana	**60,000**
Ethiopia	**38,000**

For example **Land titles for smallholders**

Rights secured covering **1.4 million** hectares of smallholder-managed land

- Mozambique: **775,000** hectares
- Rwanda: **200,000** hectares
- Burundi: **4,000** hectares
- Bangladesh: **700** hectares

More than half of the certificates have been issued to women

Results Food & Nutrition Security 2014

According to Food and Agriculture Organization, 795 million people suffered from chronic hunger in 2014 and 2 billion people were malnourished. Young children are the most vulnerable. The 500 million smallholdings worldwide, though often extremely resource-poor, continue to feed the majority of the population, especially in Asia and Africa. With the global population projected to reach 9.6 billion people in 2050, it is increasingly urgent for these farms to intensify production, orient to the market and enhance their profitability. Yet production must be intensified in the face of growing ecological shortages (of land, water and inputs) and uncertainties (notably about climate).

Worldwide food security therefore entails a threefold task:
1. Eradicate existing hunger and malnutrition
Targets the 2 billion people worldwide who are malnourished due to poverty, natural disasters, armed conflicts and other crises.
2. Promote inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector
Targets the 500 million small and medium-sized farms and other agricultural enterprises worldwide that are potentially capable of responding to market demand.
3. Create ecologically sustainable food systems
Targets the environmental context, including a changing climate, starting with the 475 million hectares of smallholder-managed land worldwide.

New targets for food security are set in September of this year as part of the UN's post-2015 agenda. The international community's objectives are to end hunger and malnutrition, double smallholder productivity and ensure sustainable food systems by 2030. The formulated Dutch ambitions (to be reached in 2030) are proportionate to the Netherland's share of global resources[1].

In the Dutch approach, activities of different nature are implemented. The Dutch interventions of which the results are reported at the front of this infographic are designed to meet the specific needs of a particular target group (e.g. tailor-made business advice for smallholder farmers). These are complemented by interventions that address problems that are less specific to one target group, and therefore have a potential wider reach. An example of such an intervention is a weather forecast made widely available to farmers through text messages. In the text below the different approaches are referred to as intensive and extensive approaches.

Results

1. Reduce malnutrition

Worldwide the Netherlands reached nearly 8 million undernourished people, a quarter of its goal of 32 million. The 2014 result in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1 million people reached, is a fraction of the goal of reaching 22 million people. This result is complemented with 77 million people reached through interventions with a more extensive approach, for a large part thanks to a global programme focused on enriching the nutritious value of food (food fortification). The Netherlands contributed to safety nets (support to those that are structurally in danger of food insecurity) and community nutrition programmes that directly reduce malnutrition, for instance in Ethiopia and Burundi. Dutch programmes in 2014 were aimed at longer-term diversification of diets. In Kenya, for instance, vegetable and fruit production has been stepped up on more than 3,000 hectares and 21 new varieties of potato have been introduced. In Indonesia, vegetable growers have been enabled to double production. More than 9,000 kitchen gardens have been started in Burundi and Rwanda

2. Promote smallholder agriculture

Worldwide the Netherlands reached nearly 4.5 million smallholdings, more than half of the goal of 8 million. A similar result can be reported for Sub-Saharan Africa: more than 3 million smallholdings farms were reached, compared with a target of 5.5 million. In both cases, extensive approaches reached up to about one and a half times the goal. Support to farmers took many different forms such as knowledge transfer, technologies, finance, practical training, infrastructure, business services. The outcome of this mix, resulting in higher income for smallholders, was in 2014 monitored and measured for the following countries: higher income was reported for 100,000 farmers in Uganda, 110,000 in Kenya, 60,000 in Ghana, 38,000 in Ethiopia and 155,000 in Burundi.

3. Create ecologically sustainable food systems

Dutch interventions contributing to sustainable management reached 1.4 million hectares of land worldwide (a fifth of the goal of 7.5 million), including 1.2 million hectares in Sub-Saharan Africa (a quarter of the goal of 5.25 million). Most of these results can be attributed to investments in programmes on land registration and the granting of land titles. Slightly more than half of land titles were issued to women. Extensive approaches, like land use plans for sustainable management and climate smart agriculture, reached a relatively smaller area: 0.4 million hectares worldwide and 0.2 million in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In conclusion: in 2014 the Netherlands performed best in the area of promoting smallholder agriculture. This is in line with investments made. By scaling up activities in the coming years, in particular in the areas of nutrition and sustainable land management, the share and impact of Dutch investments can be further strengthened.

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1 *In line with the methodology used by the Netherlands Court of Audit to calculate the Dutch share of the Copenhagen emissions reduction commitments.*